



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1860.

In an editorial article last week, we alluded to the delay in furnishing to Mr. Gitt's report on the East Berlin Railroad. Explanations have been made to us, which entirely relieve the persons concerned from any censure in the matter.

Mr. HENRY D. ZIEGLER has purchased the house and lot of Mr. PHILIP FASE, in East Middle street, at \$950.
Mr. JAMES S. WILSON has sold his farm in Cumberland township, 125 acres, to Geo. ARNOLD, Esq., for \$3,700 cash.
GEORGE ARNOLD, Esq., sold to JAMES S. WILSON, 52 acres of woodland in Hamilton township, for \$1,820 cash.

The full amount of stock necessary to extend the line of telegraph from the Junction to Hanover, has been subscribed, and it is expected to be in operation in a month or six weeks.

From the Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, we learn the following as regards Adams County, that the average number of scholars attending schools in the County is 4,497, and the average cost of teaching each scholar 50c. per month. The number of male teachers in the County is 115, female 32; the average salary of male teachers \$23.03—of female \$18.81. There are 141 schools—and the whole number of scholars on the roll 7,025. The amount of tax levied for school purposes in the last year \$19,725 07. Received from the State \$2194 50. Amount paid Teachers in last year \$14,505 06; fuel and contingencies \$2,091 97; cost of school-houses, renting, repairing, &c. \$4,308 01. Of this amount Gettysburg paid \$2,214 95.

A Railroad meeting is to be held at Waynesboro, on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Gitt, the engineer, will make his report and exhibit a profile of the route. Capt. Eichelberger, of Hanover, Capt. McCurdy, and D. Wills, Esq., it is expected will address the meeting.

A Convention of Pennsylvania Editors will take place at Harrisburg on Wednesday next. We should be much gratified to be present with our brethren, but cannot.

The Rev. P. RABY has accepted a call to the Lutheran Churches in Petersburg and neighborhood, and will take charge of that pastorate in a few weeks. He is at present pastor at Wrightsville.

The farmers in Bendersville and vicinity, have recently organized an Agricultural Society for advancement and improvement in that important science. Capt. JOHN BURKHOLDER has been appointed President, and Mr. FRANKLIN W. COOK, Secretary for the ensuing year.

An accident happened on Monday morning last to our fine Locomotive "Gettysburg," at the Granite cut, 5 miles from town. A rock of considerable size had fallen, and struck the engine could be reversed, it struck the rock, and a cylinder was broken. No further damage was done. It will be in working order in a few days.

Nothing of general interest has been done in our Legislature—the time of both Houses being occupied principally with private business.

The People's Convention of Cumberland county, last week, appointed Wm. B. LEVY delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support LEVY TOWN for Governor.

The Committees of the House of Representatives of the United States were announced by the Speaker on Thursday. We give below the Chairman of each: Ways and Means—Sherman, of Ohio. Commerce—Washburne, of Ill. Elections—Gilmer, of N. C. Judiciary—Hickman, of Pa. Foreign Affairs—Corwin, of Ohio. Claims—Tappan, of N. H. Territories—Grow, of Pa. Manufactures—Adams, Mass. Naval Affairs—Morse, of Maine. Military Affairs—Stanton, of Ohio. Public Lands—Thayer, of Mass. District—Carter, of N. Y. Patents—Millard, of Pa. Post Offices—Collfax, of Ind.

But we need not enumerate all.—Mr. McPHERSON is on the Committee on Public Buildings. Mr. STEVENS is on the Committee of Ways and Means.

Two more of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, Stevens and Hazlett, have had their trial, and were convicted. Death will be their fate.

At the present term of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of New York, twelve murder and manslaughter trials have already been disposed of, with only one acquittal, and twenty more remain to be tried!

A country Editor, in recording an accident to a boy whose clothes took fire, states that "his whole body was burnt, besides other parts of his person." Won't our smart brother inform us which was burnt most, the "body" or the "person" of the boy?—*Tell.*

The Hanover Lecture.

We took occasion, a week or two since, to notice a Lecture delivered at Hanover, by Dr. PEFER, who, we have since learned, was formerly a resident of this County, but, at present, of York. We were so deeply impressed with the dangerous doctrines advanced, that we felt it a duty to make a remark upon the subject—as, in our opinion, such sentiments ought not to be advanced in this age of the world, amid all the light that Christianity has shed around us.

We, of course, know not what sophistry the Lecturer may now throw around his words, to mean this or mean that—we take them as we find them reported in the *Hanover Spectator* of the 27th of January—they are plain, and easily understood.—That Journal says:

"He maintained the position that in order to form the proper conceptions of the infinite attributes of Deity, the Omnipotence and love of God, it is necessary to understand the laws by which His creation is governed. *Popular Theology*, he said, cramps the energies of the mind in regard to the studies of natural objects, by directing the attention too much to things unseen and beyond the human comprehension. Through the external senses impressions are transmitted to the brain; and thus impressed by the influence of visible objects, the mind reasons and draws conclusions in reference to the character of God, and its own destination. 'The proper study of mankind is man,' and to the neglect of this is attributable the prevalence of popular delusion. The doctrine, he remarked, of 'SPECIAL PROVIDENCE' leads to superstition. The casualties of life—the accidents which befall us—the misfortunes which overwhelm us—the death of friends and kindred are not unfrequently and erroneously regarded as dispensations designed especially for our good. A knowledge of the laws of Nature would undeceive us concerning this fallacy, which the lecturer ascribed to POPULAR TEACHING, from which results all manner of superstition."

These are the words; and we ask whether we have erred in calling the Lecture Deistical, and striking at the root of all Revelation. He says, in distinct language, that our external senses are the medium by which we are to know all things of the character and attributes of God, and our own destination; that the doctrine of a *Special Providence* is a FALLACY, and leads to superstition; that all things which befall us but the acts of Nature, and not under the influence of a controlling Providence, but are erroneously regarded as dispensations designed for our good; that all these doctrines are the result of the teachings of the Clergy, or, as he calls it, *Popular Theology*, "cramping the energies of the mind," and "from which results all manner of superstition," by "directing the attention too much to things unseen, and beyond the human comprehension."

Now, we wish not to enter into any theological disputation—we have neither the talent nor the disposition. The master minds of the world for ages have ever denounced such doctrines—the philosophical intellect of a Newton found out their beautiful opposite; and we, humble as we are, must be allowed to say that if the *Word of God* is true, as we know and believe it is, the Lecturer is in deep and dangerous error.

The great Apostle to the Gentiles says that "Faith is the evidence of things not seen"; and, in all his splendid imagery and unsurpassed eloquence, he ever dwelt upon that beautiful Faith in what he had not seen, but looked for, as had all the Old Testament saints. The Scriptures are full of the most striking demonstrations of the constant supervision of Providence over the affairs of men. The flood, the calling of Abraham, the destruction of the Cities of the Plain, the judgments upon Pharaoh, the doom of the Canaanites, the dispersion of the Israelites, down to that striking declaration of our Saviour, that "the hairs of our head are all numbered," and "not a sparrow shall fall to the ground without our Heavenly Father," exhibit the doctrine so plainly that "who runs may read." And for one of us frail creatures of a day to pronounce, in the face of all Revelation, that the doctrine of a "Special Providence" is a fallacy and superstition, is a bold and Heaven-daring act—one we would fear to commit.

The Lecturer has addressed us personally—calling us very hard names—"bigoted," "enlightened," "wrapped up in the popular delusions of the day," "our minds fixed against common sense," having "bigoted views of religion," that we have not intellect enough to appreciate his lecture, and that our presence would not have "added one iota to the amount of intelligence present."

Well, these remarks, he may fancy, hurt us, but they are like the idle wind—they pass us, and are gone. We heed them no more than the passing blast which, as we write, is whistling around us.

As to "opening our eyes," and "enlightening our understanding," as he promises to do, we do assure him he shall not have the opportunity. We wish no stream from such a fountain. We have been tutored in, and are firmly fixed in, the beautiful "faith once delivered to the saints," and have no sympathy with Deism or its advocates. We shall not, as he has intimated through the *Compiler*, assist to "procure him a hall," and "pay his expenses to and from Gettysburg"—nor, we venture to say, if he ever does come, and delivers such sentiments as we have quoted above, will he receive "a vote of thanks" in this community. We thus leave the Lecturer.

The *Hanover Spectator* says—"Concerning the theological views advocated by Dr. PEFER we have no remarks to make.—The vote of thanks was not understood by him or any other persons present as endorsing those views in the slightest particular.—We were very glad to hear—we could scarcely credit it at the time, but thought it right and proper to call attention to it."

The York *Pennsylvanian* alludes to our notice of Dr. PEFER's Lecture in Hanover, and appears to think his lectures do not "savor of deism or infidelity"—that he is a communicant of the Lutheran church, &c. Well, we do not know the Dr., and would be very unwilling to misrepresent his opinions—but we have seen them published, and, as so, we have a right, which we choose to exercise, to give our opinions in regard to them, let it offend whom it may.

The *Star* of the "Star" is beneath our notice—it was uncalled for, ungentelemanly, and unprofessional.

The German Reformed Sabbath School of Gettysburg will celebrate its anniversary on the evening of the 22d of February. The Rev. Mr. GANS, of Harrisburg, will deliver an Address on the occasion.

The Republican members of Congress have appointed their National Executive Committee for the coming Presidential campaign. The principal members are Senator Cameron, and Messrs. Spaulding, Alley, and Kilgore, of the House. Arrangements are to be made for circulating large quantities of documents.

Valentines.

Our neighbor MINNITT has received a supply of Valentines, both Comic and Sentimental, which he has ready for his friends for St. Valentine's day, which is rapidly approaching. He has also a very fine supply of *Confetti*, which he would be pleased to have his friends call and see—and, as a matter of course, buy.

On Monday evening last, the Rev. Dr. C. WADSWORTH, of Philadelphia, was presented by his congregation with a beautiful basket, containing \$500 in gold; and the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of New York, who was burnt out last week, losing furniture to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, had a check for \$3,000 presented to him by his friends within 48 hours after the calamity.

The total imports for the month, at New York, amounted to \$21,756,273, of which \$228,050 were in specie. There has been a decrease of the stock in bond amounting to nearly one and a half million dollars, (including the withdrawal for export), and leaving the present stock in warehouse but little over ten millions. The general impression is that the imports at all the ports of the United States for the current fiscal year will be larger than for any previous year in the history of the country.

For the seven months since 1st July the exports were \$79,764,976, of which \$37,371,465 were in specie. The Journal looks for large exports during the remainder of the year, and also for large imports; but, as we are now comparing with the very heavy totals for 1859, we cannot expect a continuation of the rate of increase which is here given. We may be certain, however, of a very large foreign commerce throughout the year.

The Franklin railroad was opened on Monday from Chambersburg to Greencastle, Pa.

Mr. Sanderson, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor of Lancaster on Tuesday last, by a majority of 139 over Thomas H. Burrows.

Fifty children, averaging about twelve years, were on Tuesday sent off to homes in Illinois from the New York Juvenile Asylum. Mr. A. R. Wetmore, one of the officers of the Asylum, made a statement showing its beneficent results in recovering large numbers of wayward youth, mostly children of dissolute parents, and placing them in positions of usefulness. Nearly two thousand were sent West during the past year, and the expectation is that a much larger number will be provided for in the ensuing year.

Camphene Lamp Explosion in a Church.

At St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pa., last Sunday, as the Rev. Mr. McCOWN was about to commence preaching his farewell sermon, in the Methodist Episcopal church—the church being filled with people—a camphene lamp hanging in the aisle exploded, to the great consternation of the congregation. The scene that ensued was awful for a few minutes. Every person supposed that the whole house was on fire. The ladies became very much frightened. Some of them fainted; all screamed at the top of their voices. A rush was made for the door. In the excitement some person, dreading the consequences of delay, bounced through one of the windows, carrying out sash, glass and everything else. Although for a while all thought that escape from death or serious injury would be impossible, yet no person was hurt. The floor of the building caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The Beckwith House and five adjoining buildings, in Peoria, Illinois, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last—loss heavy.

The Printing Investigation—Interesting Developments.

The Senate Printing Investigating Committee met on Saturday. Mr. WENDALL underwent an examination for upwards of three hours. It appears that some seven or eight parties were interested in the public printing, namely Steadman, Banks, McLean, Walker, Rice, Severus and Bowman. He stated that he had paid out during the past year over one hundred thousand dollars for party support to newspapers and in aid of election expenses, in Pennsylvania principally, but extending over New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Ohio, &c. Considerable had been paid out by official authority, and some of his own free will.—He also stated that by the action of the Senate in electing Bowman, who had given the work to Blair & Rives, he had been left penniless, with the largest establishment in the Union lying idle. Bowman's conduct towards Wendell was shown up in a very bad light. Bowman, it appears, has given part of the work to Jewett, editor of the *Fillmore* organ of Buffalo. A. D. Banks and Jo. Severus were also examined. They did not seem to know much, except that they had received some material aid from Wendell.

Wendell testified that out of the Post Office blank printing, he paid, in 1857, the sum of six thousand dollars to the *Pennsylvanian* newspaper, of Philadelphia, and to the *Argus*, of Philadelphia, the sum of five thousand dollars. He informed the Committee that he went in doubtful Democratic districts in Pennsylvania, and spent money freely for the benefit of the supporters of the policy of the Administration. Mr. Rice, of the *Pennsylvanian*, was also before the Committee, and did not discredit the testimony of Wendell. There are rich developments forthcoming before the Committee.

We wonder how much came into Adams County? *Compiler*—answer.

A bill has been reported to our Legislature to prevent black men from marrying white women, and white men from marrying black women. Any "alderman or clergyman, who shall perform a marriage ceremony against the law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of not more than \$500.

The furious northwest gale which we experienced here on Thursday night and Friday, was very severe on our Atlantic coast. Several houses were blown down in Philadelphia, and two men killed; and at New York many of the Ferry bridges were demolished, and great damage done to vessels at the dock. Here, we only heard the "whistling"—no damage done, beyond the disturbance of a little night-rest by some individuals.

At Bogota, South America, we learn by the last news from that country, that the London Bible Society had been distributing Bibles there, and that the Romish clergy had collected them all, and burned them in the public square. The article states that the British Minister there had protested against the act, and that the American Minister (Mr. Jones) was present, and countenanced the act. It is said a full statement has been sent to Washington.—We wait further development. We cannot credit the latter statement, as regards our Minister. We could not for a moment suppose he would not protest, as did the British Minister.

Dreadful Mortality.

An American vessel, the bark *Orion*, of New York, a slave, was captured on the Coast of Africa, in December, by a British vessel of war. She had 1,023 slaves on board, and was bound to Cuba.—The slave was taken to St. Helena, and surrendered to the U. S. steamer *Mystic*, which will send the vessel and crew to the U. States for trial. The slaves were landed there, awaiting the disposition to be made of them. During the passage from their capture to St. Helena, 152 of the slaves died, viz: 40 men, 60 boys, 8 women, 24 girls, and 20 others, sex not reported! When captured, the *Orion* had on board 425 men, 396 boys, 68 women, 127 girls, and 7 others, sex not specified.

Shocking Accident.

A few days ago a workman in a straw paper manufactory, at Chambersburg, accidentally fell into one of the large vessels used for steaming straw, and was scalded in the most horrible manner. From the account given of the occurrence, by the man, it would appear that he struggled in the boiling water some five or six minutes, there being no one present to assist him out, and that after gaining the edge of the vessel he fell back again into the heated liquid and received a second scalding. His body, legs and left arm were scalded in the most shocking manner, the skin being stripped off the greater portion of the surface and the flesh deeply burnt. The extent and severity of the scalding renders his recovery very improbable.

AN ACCOMMODATING PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.—The sheriff of Tioga county, N. Y., recently took a prisoner he held, from the prison to the election polls to vote, and then returned him to prison. Gov. Morgan did not take the same view of the case as the sheriff. He thought that a person deprived for the time of his civil rights by the commission of a crime, should not be taken to the polls by the officer having him in custody. The Governor, therefore, removed the sheriff from office, for official misconduct.

Not Wholly Mad.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the masses South are favorable to the scheme of a Southern confederacy, as proposed by Southern locofoco members of Congress.—Nor is the entire Southern Press given to the advocacy of that suicidal policy. The Lynchburg papers administer a severe rebuke to certain public men in Virginia for preaching disunion. The commissioner sent to Virginia by South Carolina, and who relieved himself of a four hours' speech before the Virginia Legislature the other day, was sent home with a flea in his ear. If South Carolina wants to set up for herself, perhaps it would be a good plan to induce her for a week or two—giving her a latch-key to let herself in with when she gets tired of playing by herself.

On the 11th of January, MILTON S. LATHAM, Esq., was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of California, in room of Mr. Broderick, deceased—beating Gov. Weller, the Administration candidate. His success is attributed to the determination on the part of the Democracy to rid itself of the dynasties which have hitherto governed, to a great extent, the politics of the State.

The new Senator was to leave for Washington by the steamer of the 5th of February. Mr. Latham was inaugurated as Governor on the day before his election as U. S. Senator, but desired the Senatorship; and the Lieutenant Governor, (Mr. Downey) becomes Governor for the ensuing two years, and was inaugurated on the 14th Jan.—Mr. Latham is a native of Ohio, and went to California from Maryland.

Six of the Southern Counties of California have desired to separate from that State, and form a Territorial Government. It was made the subject of a special message from the Governor.

There is no Clay, and no one to fill his place.—*John C. BAREKRUICK.*

True, "there is no Clay, and no one to fill his place," but there are true-hearted men who stood by the glorious old patriot when he filled his own place—stood by him, till worn, and wounded, and fainting, he bowed his awful head to fill the grave to which the Vice-President's party had remorselessly hunted him.

"There is no Clay, and no one to fill his place," and, if there were a Clay or one to fill his place, would he not, if he dared to let himself be supported for the Chief Magistracy of the nation, be pursued by the Democracy for a quarter or even a half of a century by the Locofoco party as fanatical and vindictively, and relentlessly as the old patriot of Ashland was whilst his great soul was nobly doing its appointed work among men?—*Louisville Journal.*

Office and candor bring their burden of cares. During the contest in the House, on Monday, Mr. Pennington was exceedingly restless, and remarked that he would "willingly give his whole salary to have the cup pass from him." After Mr. Sherman had announced his withdrawal, he seemed altogether a changed man. His countenance was free from the rigid expression which had characterized it for eight long weeks, and he laughed and talked as other men do. He looked as if relieved of a great and trying responsibility.

Don JOEL JONES, ex-mayor of Philadelphia, died on the 3d inst. He was born October 25, 1795, in Connecticut, graduated at Yale College, and soon after commenced the practice of law in Easton, Pa. He held the office of Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia under appointment of Governor Wolf, and was afterwards presiding Judge of that court.—He was the first president of Girard College, and held that office for four years.—In 1849 he was elected mayor of Philadelphia, served one term, and retired to the practice of the law.

One of those calamities so invited by the mode in which the old man-traps in New York, the tenement houses, are constructed, occurred on Tuesday evening last. A double building, crowded to the sixth story with human beings, took fire in the basement story, and owing to the combustible material deposited there, the house was at once filled with flame and smoke. The unwarned and panic-stricken inmates, whose escape by the stairway was cut off, fled to the upper story. A few leaped from the windows and were saved with more or less injury; and others were rescued by the noble efforts of the firemen; but a large number perished before the eyes of the spectators.

James Stephens was hung at New York on Friday week, for poisoning his wife. His last words on the gallows were a protestation of his innocence. The reverend gentleman who attended him, was impressed with the conviction that the wretched man was innocent. He was convicted altogether on circumstantial testimony.—How dreadful the thought that his life may have been wrongly taken away!

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—On Friday night, the 27th ult., the dwelling of Luther Briggs, in Davenport, Delaware county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, and four children perished in the flames. Another, a lad of fifteen years, escaped with some bad burns.

AN EARLY VISIT.—A gentleman in the name of Moscovitz presented his bill to us on the morning of the 17th ult., and like many other bills, we declined paying it. We slapped him in the face and told him to call again in June.—*Macon (Ga.) Beacon.*

Horrible Murder.

A Master Killed and Burned by his Slaves.—On Monday last Dr. Wm. Croxton, a highly intelligent citizen of Essex county, Va., had occasion to correct a servant woman for some offence, but did so in a mild and gentle manner. This fact enraged a negro man, who vowed to have revenge, but at the same time gave his master no intimation of his intention. On Wednesday last, whilst one of the servants was engaged in grinding a cutting knife, Dr. Croxton walked to where he was, and whilst looking on, without suspecting danger, another servant stepped behind him, gave him a violent blow upon the back of the head, which felled him to the ground, and then dispatched him. The two men dragged him behind the barn, and kindling a fire placed his body on it and burned it.—They next cut the skirts of the saddle upon his riding horse and then turned the horse loose, expecting to create the impression that he had been attacked on the road and murdered. When the doctor was missing, his friends instituted a search for him, and in the pile of ashes near the barn discovered two or three of his fingers and a portion of one of his feet. The murder has caused great excitement in the neighborhood in which it was committed.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The Sandusky Register informs us that about fifty students were expelled from Kenyon College on Wednesday last. The cause for this action was a refusal on the part of the students to pledge themselves to attend the recitations.

The town of Nicosia, on the island of Cyprus, has recently been afflicted with a terrible inundation. The rain commenced to fall at mid-day on the 10th of November, and a short time after, the river, on which the town is situated, commenced to overflow its banks. It rose so rapidly that ere the gates could be shut the whole town was under water, and the gate at the opposite end of the town being closed there was no outlet for the water, and nearly every house was soon inundated. The second gate finally yielded to the pressure, and the water towards evening began to subside. The amount of injury done was very great.—No less than forty-seven houses and one hundred and fifty shops were undermined and fell, killing four men, eleven women, and a child. The bazaar was at one time six feet under water, causing considerable damage to merchandise. The total loss is estimated as high as two millions of piastres.

DANGER OF FEMININE CARESSES.—The Cincinnati papers mention the fact that a young man named J. A. Smith, residing at Eaton, Ohio, had been accused of absconding from Middletown with \$5000 in his possession, which had been entrusted to him to convey to Winchester. It now appears that on the way to the latter place he stopped to see a sweetheart, whose charms were so powerful that he could not leave till the next morning, and when he reached his destination several hours after he was expected, he found, to his dismay, that he had been telegraphed all over the surrounding country as a defaulter.

A bold and unguilted confidence game was recently practised on a lady in Natchez, Mississippi. Mr. Aylett Bouckee, of that city, had just drawn from a banking-house the sum of \$3000. While crossing the side walk from the door to her carriage she was accosted by a person of gentlemanly exterior, who told her Mr. Britton had made a mistake in counting the money, and that he wished to recount it. Not distrusting the occurrence at all, but presuming the stranger to be a clerk, she handed him the money and got into the carriage.—The person of gentlemanly exterior did not return.

A SMALL POX INCIDENT.—An eminent physician of New York got on board one of the city railroad cars a few days since. In a moment he said—"Ladies and gentlemen, there is a malignant case of small pox on board this car—flee it!" In a moment the car was stopped, and the passengers fled, all but one, and she a woman closely veiled. The doctor asked her to unveil. She did, and he beheld a most dreadful case of that foul and dangerous disorder. She said she was on her way to the hospital—her attendant was on the outside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 3.—Miss Rebecca Blodget, a very estimable lady, was burned to death yesterday. Her clothing accidentally caught fire, and before relief could be rendered she died in extreme agony. She is very respectably connected.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—Mr. J. Stewart, whilst walking in the Worthington road, in Armstrong county, Pa., a few nights ago, walked over a bluff in the dark, and fell a distance of 100 feet, into a small creek. The strangest part of the story remains; he was rescued soon afterwards, and his injuries were found to be trifling.

It is proposed to cut off Cape Cod, which, it will be remembered, is in the form of a bent arm, from Massachusetts, by means of a ship canal. Such an improvement would enable the navigators from the south to save one hundred and fifty miles of dangerous navigation in going to Boston.

HIGH PRICE FOR A NEGRO.—The Greenville (S. C.) *Enterprise* states that at a sale of negroes last week, one of them, George, a likely fellow, said to be a good joiner and carpenter, brought the enormous sum of thirty-five hundred dollars! He was purchased by the Rev. J. P. Boyce. Mr. Boyce was afterwards offered four thousand dollars for him.

A DUE REGARD FOR SAFETY.—It is stated that when the twelve hundred clerks employed in the Bank of England leave the building in the evening, a detachment of troops march in to guard it during the night, although burglars could not penetrate the solid walls in six weeks.

HOW TO TEST THEM.—The Industrial Associations of New York furnish employment to those who apply to them for food, being unable to procure it on account of want of work. Each one is required to work one hour before being allowed a seat at the dining table. The work is of various kinds, adapted to the physical capacity of the applicant, whether man, woman, or child. Since the plan has been in operation, the reports of the superintendent show that one-third of the applicants have refused the conditions imposed.

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